NEW SERIES VOL. 1, NO. 49.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1849.

OLD SERIES VOL. 9, NO. 16.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO OLLARS per annum to be paid bull yearly in advance

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW SUNBURY, PA. Business attended to in the Counties of Nor humberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia. Refer to:

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Philadelphia, April 1, 1818—y

PORTER & ENGLISH. GROCERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Denlers in Seeds, No. 3, Arch St. PHILADELPHIA.

Constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, SEEDS, LIQUORS, &c.

To which they respectfully invite the attention of the public.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Groceries or sold on Commission.

Philad. April 1, 1848—

BASKET MANUFACTORY. No. 15 South Second street East side, down stairs, PHILA DELPHIA.

HENRY COULTER, DESPECTFULLY informs his friends and RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of chi drens willow Coaches, Chairs, Cradles, market and travelling baskets, and every variety of basket work

purchase such articles, good and cheap, would do well to call on him, as they are all manufactured by him in the best manner. Philadelphia, June 3, 1848.—1y

CARD & SEAL ENGRAVING.

WM. G. MASON. 46 Chesnut st. 8 doors above 2nd st., Philadelphia Engraver of BUSINESS & VISITING CARDS, Watch papers, Labels, Door plates, Seals and Stamps for Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, &c., &c.—Always on hand a general assortment of Fine Fancy Goods, Gold pens of every quality Dog Collars in great variety. Engravers tools and materials.

Agency for the Manufacturer of Glaziers Dia-Orders per mail (post paid) will be punctually attended to. Philadelphia, April 1, 1848-y

MEYER ! PIRST PREMIUM PLANO TORTES THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed agent for the sale of CONRAD MEYER'S CELE-BRATED PREMIUM ROSE WOOD PIANOS, at this place. These Pianos have a plain, massive and beautiful exterior finish, and, for depth of tone, and elegance of workmanship, are no surpassed by any in the United States

These instruments are highly approved of by
the most emihent Professors and Composers of
Music in this and other cities.

For qualities of tone, touch and keeping is

tane upon Concert pitch, they cannot be sucpas sed by either American or European Pianos. Suffice it to say that Madame Castellan, W. V Wallace, Vieux Temps, and his sister, the celebrated Pianist, and many others of the most dis nquished performers, have given these instru

ments preference over all others.

They have also received the first notice of the three last Exhibitions, and the last Silver Meda by the Franklin Institute in 1843, was awarded

r improvements in his fustruments within the past 12 months.

Again—at the last exhibition of the Franklin Institute, 1847, another Premium was awarded to C. Meyer, for the best Piane in the exhibition At Boston, at their last exhibition, Sept. 1847, Meyer received the first silver Medal and Division for the best gauge Piane in the exhibition.

plonia, for the best square Piano in the exhibition.
These Pianos will be sold at the manufacturer's lowest Philadelphia prices, if not something lower. Persons are requested to call and examine for themselves, at the residence of the subscriber.

H. B. MASSER.

Sembary, April 6, 1848.—

THE CHEAP Brush, Comb and Variety STORE. BOCKIUS AND BROTHER, AND DEALERS IN COMBR & VARIETIES

AND DEALERS IN COMBS & VARIETIES A. 26 North Third, below Rase S. and North Essi conner of Third and Market street,

WHERE they offer for sale a general ascortment of all kinds of Brushes, Combs and varieties which they are determined to sell Lower than can be purchased a sewhere.

Constry Merchants and others Purchasing in the above line will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere as the quality said prices will be fully guaranteed against all competition.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1518-17

by the Franklin Institute in 1843, was awarded to them, which, with other premiums from the same source, may be seen at the Ware-room No. 32 south Fourth at.

127 Another Silver Medal was awarded to C. Meyer, by the Franklin Institute, Oct. 1845 for the best Piano in the exhibition of the Franklin Institute, Oct. 1846, the first premium and medal was awarded to C. Meyer for his Pianos, although it had been awarded at the exhibition of the year before, on the ground that he had made still greater improvements in his Instruments within the

SELECT POETRY.

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(From the Lady's Wreath.) THE TEAR, OR CONSOLATION. Translated from the French of Lamartine.

BY HOX. PLLIS LEWIS. Descend, thou silent tear,

On Earth's cold bosom fall; No pious hands are near, No friends on whom to call. Fall, like the pattering rain,

On rocks, from tow'ring sky, Where sun is never seen. Or wind, to wipe thee dry.

For my poor heart's deep woe; Too far above my pain, My distant griefs to know.

No clouds their sky shall pall; Their future has no fears : Their cup is free from gall.

When friendship turns away, Forgetful of her bond: The staff, that was my stay,

When man, as frail in faith, To shun contagious woe, Descrits our dreary path, And leaves us to the foe;

No promise for to-morrow: The taste of bitter tears Is the sole bread of sorrow

The silence of my breast; 'Tis then Thy Hand removes The icy weight that press'd.

To mix with Earth's vain strife. Comes Lord, with solace sure, When all is lost in life.

Thy Heavenly Love beguiles Our woes, like friend's embrace, The world, which sees our smiles, Their source can never trace.

And mingles with the skies Our tears no longer roll; Thy Grace has dried our eyes,-

As sunlight, in the glen, On branch and rocky glade, Breaks through, and dries the rai That lingered in the shade.

GEN'L TAYLOR-HIS PERSONAL APPEAR-ANCE AND MANNERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1848. As you may well suppose, the recent visit of Gen. Taylor to this city created an immense sensation. Everybody in N. Orleans of course had often seen the old here, but not an individual of them all had set eyes upon the President of the republic. Of course, everybody must see Gen. Taylor over again, as if as indeed is the case some new splendo were suddenly attached to so popular a personage. Such a hurrying to and fro-such a running among office-holders and office seekers-such long faces and bright faces-ah you can better imagine than I describe the scene that followed his landing from the boat. Wearing his usual military coat and cap, he quietly took his way on foot to his quarters; but the moment the word went round, 'There's Old Zack, he had such an escort that he found it almost impossible to put one foot before the other. The old General was obliged to carry his cap in his hand, bowing and smiling all the way, with such a perfect recklessuess of all consequences to his never surrender principle, (each new bow and smile raising a hundred new men in his progress,) that I began to fear the guardian angels of his neck and life had suddenly deserted their posts. Then came the loud roer of artillery all over the city, and at every new discharge the old hero's eyes would brighten up, as if he were admid the blazing cannon at Buena

The President elect is a little above the iddle stature, with a compact frame, and rather stout withal. He has just completed his fifty-eighth year, and though his hair is has none of the marks of age upon him. His ruddy countenance and almost wonderful activity, bespeak him in the enjoyment of the most perfect health As he sits in the jotunda of the hotel, chatting with all, his appearance is that of a downright honest man of sound sense and great franksness, good humor, and urbanity in his character. You would hardly take him to be one of the "whose names were not born to die." He has not the commanding figure of Scott, nor the ferocious dignity of Twiggs, nor yet the aristocratic bearing of that Orson of warriors, Harney. Neither is that stamp of intellectuality upon his brow which marks Webster, Clay, or Calhoun, among a thousand. But he has a high and lefty brow—that amplitude of forehead which proclaims the intellect within. The characteristic expression of his countenance

Vista or Monterey.

ing him to be, as we do, a master in what

the poet calls

"The art Napoleon, the mystery of commanding," I can easily imagine how the fires of that eye must kindle and flash amid the discharge of artillery on the battle field. I do not doubt it will keep a vigilant watch over the constitution and the best interests of the country. Gen. Taylor has been accustomed to sleep on the ground, on plank and platform, and he sleeps everywhere equally well-I do not know that he sleeps with one eye open, but if he should be beset at Washing. ton by an army of office-holders and officeseekers, forcing their way into the White House, I should not be surprised to hear that, wrapping himself in his blanket, he threw himself on the floor, some uight, near the entrance of the Executive mansion, with one of his eagle-eyes wide open, to "see that the Republic receives no detriment."

Gen. Taylor is one of the most sociable men in the world, and when there is a large crowd around him, he may be seen running about, chatting and laughing as pleasantly as if it was his particular business to make every one happy; and you come away with the conviction that he is the only man of the whole crowd who has not beeen thinking of President Taylor. In a mixed assembly, he makes no albreion to political topics, though in a company of personal friends he speaks his mind very freely. His off hand speechesand he has made quite a number here-show unusual intelligence and concentration of thought, clothed in simple yet beautiful language.

> [From the Philadelphia Ledger,] THE TEA PLANT.

In ten years we shall astonish the world by producing tea in the United States, superior in quality to and cheaper in cost than the tea of China. This is no idle prediction. Already we find it produced in large quantities and of excellent flavor in Brazil; and Mr. Junius Smith is now planting the shrub in one of our Southern States with a view to its extensive cultivation.

Mr. Spencer Bonsail, of Philadelphia, has been for same years engaged in apperintending a very extensive range of tea plantations in Assam, having some thousands of hands employed in the field and the factory. The success was perfect and Assam is now a tea country, This gentleman has returned to Philadelphia under the certain conviction that with a perusal of his notes which record every particular of his valuable experience and from them we are enabled to present to our readers such a satisfactory summary as will convince them that we need no protection to grow our own tea. Assam is the northeasternmost part of British India, lying diagonally between 25 and 28 N. Lat. It is watered

The tea plant, which, in China, is a shrub,

same plant, the difference being owing to the nanner of curing, though some leaves are allowed in making black ten whic would be rejected in green, because of their being a ittle too old.

and close grained, and it smells, when peeled like the black current. The flowers are white and fragrant. It is very leafy. The green leaf is bitter, pungent and unsavory and its decoction would be any thing but pa latable. The seed consists of two to five hazellike nuts, enclosed in a smooth, broad capsule. The kernel is white, oily and nauseous.

flourishes on the high slopes of mountains, where frost and snow prevail three months in the years! Its favorite soil in China and also in Assam, is the poorest yellow sandy loam, with carbonate of iron in analysis. Si lex, 76; clay, 10: carb iron, 10; water, &c., 4-100. No lime.

the sun shines about half the day. A good tree is expected to yield

# 312 # # # 4 # 24 # 5 # 4 or 750 lbs. per acre.

2000 trees are allowed to the acre. The ree lives to 50 years of age. The process of manufacture consists chiefly in oft-repeated exposure of the leaves in well-

heated iron vessels, with quick and accurate manipulations, till the ungent oil is extracted characteristic expression of his countenance—that which lights it up in conversation and makes you loth to take your eyes from it—is benevoletice. The sunlight of his heart beams right through it, and warms you at once towards him. But such an eye as General Taylor has I have rarely, if ever, seen in a human being. Each particular wink of it seems to fall upon you like a small flash of light-

ning, and did not the smile upon his face for- the work of ten men, and fully as well. He bid the idea, you would expect a small clap feels confident that the expensive hot hearth of thunder to follow it immediately. Know, process can be done with far greater nicety by steam-heated metal plates, which would preserve the flavor of the most delicate teas. and circular wire screens, moving by steam power, would sort the teas easily enough. Thus the whole manufacture is perfectly adapted to machinery, and Mr. Bonsall thinks that the best teas can be produced in this

> When we say the best teas we do not wish to be understood to mean the best that we know here. For-nota bene-we will let you into a secret, asking pardon of our tea drinking and chatter exhilirating friends, for the necessity which the conveyance of scientific information imposes of thus letting the cat out of the sack.

latitude, at a cost not exceeding a shilling a

Good tea, or rather real genuine tea at all is a commodity which, like the delicate and blushing aurora borealis, we read of every day, but see only once in years, and then by chance. Real tea begets the most refined and lady-like allusions to the foibles of our into the ocean. It is needless to add, that neighbors; while the trash we drink gives the privateer hauled off and her intended

our tea-table scandal its proverbial harshness There is not a single box of tea, after all the pains taken by the country makers, that is not opened and extensively be-rubbished by the Canton dealers before it is allowed to get into the hands of Christian barbarians. In our cities it undergoes also a liberal be-Yankefication before it reaches our tearooms: so that what is real tea is the excepion, and what is not tea is the rule.

Almost every farmer in China raises his Bath, Me. own family tea, and thus escapes the adultera-

Now we would earnestly recommend some of our agricultural friends to form an association for the cultivation and manufacture of tea, and to secure the aid of Mr. Bonsall, whose character is entirely free from sanguine enthusiasm, and who is the only perrisk of loss would in any case be trifling.

Our agricultural societies throughout the land and the governments of every State should be earnestly pressed to turn their at tention to this matter, and to do whatever is in their power to promote so useful a branch of home industry. ANTHRAX.

RELIGION SLIGHTLY SPRINKLED WITH POLItea can be grown here without doubt or diffi- Tics. -At the late Conference of the Methoculty of any sort. We have been favored dist Episcopal Church, South, held in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., the Rev. Mr. Rosser, toward the close of a sermon preached by him, in illustration of the mightly achievements which perseverance had accomplished, referred in his usual eloquent style, to the gallant Zachary Taylor leading his small, but Spartan Band, against the superior numbers of the Mexican forces; and feeling that enthusiasm so becoming the heart of an American citizen, notwithstanding he was a democrat, he broke out in the following language : "I pray God that he may be elected ? Here the speaker paused, and looking over the congregation he saw at a glance the effeet producted. The friends of the old Geneal seemed ready for a hearty amen, whilst his opponents seemed awfully to fear it. He mmediately added-"to eternal salvation by faith and good works." At this point the preacher took his seat, and immediately a reverend gentlemen of the democratic party struck up the old familiar hymn, "Come all my partners in distress." The friends of the old General lost their gravity at the singular

A WIT DISCOMIFTED.-"We remember witnessing the complete discomfiture of a wit, of no inferior order, by a message, politely delivered, at a supper party by a little girl: -"If you please, Mr. B-, mamma sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would begin to be funny "-Ib.

A JEW D'ESPRIT .- Somebody asked the Baron Rothschilds to take venison-"No," said the Baron, "I never eatsh wenshon; I don't think it ish so coot ash mutton."-"Oh!" said the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if mutton were not better than venison, why does venison cost so much more !" -"Vy !" replied the Baron, "I will tell you vy-in dish world de peoples alwaysh prefers vat ish deer to vat ish sheep."-Theodore Hook's Remains.

ON SNEEZING.

If you sneeze on Monday, you sneeze for danger; Sneeze on a Tuesday, kiss a stranger; Sneeze on a Wednesday, sneeze for a letter Succee on a Thursday, something better; Sneeze on a Friday, sneeze for sorrow; Sneeze on a Saturday, see your sweetheart tomorrow;

reze on a Sunday, and the devil will have minion over you all the week!

SHARSPEARE FRENCHIFTED -A Frenchman who aspired to do the leading parts in an English theatre, gave the following as a specimen of his ability to play Richard the

Made into hot wedder by York's little boy. (Dat is vot you call de son of York;) And de dark cloud which stick at top, Of de house in de bottom of de sea,

OUARER ANECDOTE

There is a good story told of a quaker, who during the last war with England owned a vessel, in which he had taken passage for home, having been to a foreign port on business. On the passage the vessel was overhanled by a privateer. The Friend was of course anxious to save his property, and at the same time desirous of avoiding a participation in fighting.-He said to the Captain, "I do not approve of fighting, but thee nust get the vessel to port safely."

He then went below. The enemy rapidly approached, and having fire a few times, came near with the intention of boarding As she got along side, our Quaker friend came upon deck with a hatchet in his hand. One of the enemy had seized a rope which happened to be hanging over the side of the vessel, and was climbing upon deck. Approaching him, the Quaker said:

"Friend, if thee wants that piece of rope thee may have it !"

And suiting the action to the word, he cut off the rope and down went the poor fellow prize arrived safely at its port .- Lynn News

A Tough Customen .- A Canadian of this city who bought a patriarch of a turkey, that had frightened every other purchaser from the idea of making a jaw-ful feast of him, said afterwards: "I took him home-my wife bile him tree hours, and den he crow .-My wife put him in de pot wid de taters, and he kick 'em all out."-Northern Tribune.

GEN. TAYLOR .- The editor of the New York Courier, on his return from Washingtoo, says that no man there knows, or pretends to know, whom Gen. Taylor intends calling into his cabinet.

A Poor Exporser -A worthy, but poor son in our country thoroughly familiar with minister, writing to a friend from the countea culture in all its details. The seed is try, requested, a few days since, the loan of easily procured; of its adaption to our soil fifty dollars from the cashier of our bank; there cannot be a doubt; and of its profits and in the note requesting the favor, he said there can scarcely be much fear, while the that if the cashier would oblige him, he would pay him in ten days, on the faith of Abraham." The cashier returned word "that by the rules of the bank, the endorser must reside in the State!"-Knickerbocker

> ENGLISH THIEVES represent themselves at the west as traveling noblemen, "taking notes." which they do only by picking poc-

Mrs. Partington says that her minister on Thanksgiving day, preached about "the parody of the probable son."

A young girl intending to go and buy some hard soap, stopped some time at the store and received a great quantity of soft soap from

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF A MARE.-A Yankee veteran of the turf, John Sherman of Cambridge, Mass., rode his celebrated mare Lady Romp twenty miles within an hour, on Tuesday last, at the Washington Trotting Course. Including the old man, his saddle, &c., the mare had to carry over 200 pounds -a feat, they say, never before equalled.

SIR HENRY LYTTON BULWER is, it is said, shortly to marry the Hon. Georgiana Wellesley, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Lord Cowley,

An eruption of the volcano Klot, in the Island of Borneo, has occurred and spread immense destruction of man, cattle and property on every side.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

To the Senate and House of Representatives

Fellow Citizens,-In performing the responsible duties enjoined by the Constitution on the Executive of the State, a sincere pleasure is felt in addressing at the commence-ment of each session of the Legislature the immediate representatives of the people.-To present to them in faithful candor the true tion of public affairs, to suggest remedies or known wants, to aid in the enactment of such measures as the interests, happiness and welfare of the citizens seem to demand, is not less gratifying that it is made the duty of the Executive department. The events of the past year, will not fail to teach us the of an overruling Providence and the gratitude we owe as a people for the blessings which, through the wisdom of Almighty Goodness, have been vouchsafed to the nation. When the representatives of the people last met, there existed between our counple last met, there existed between our country and a neighboring republic, a fierce and bitter war. The result, indeed, was not donbtful, for, with a people justly celebrated among nations, for their unconquerable bravery, unsurpassed skill in military affairs, and their great superiority over their enemies in physical and mental qualities, victory was the necessary consequence; yet contest was a source of profound regret, for the sacrifice of human life, and the expenditure of public and private treasure necessary re-establishment of our own peacefu It is therefore gratifying to know, that the

war has fully terminated, and that Peace, the rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings rational desire of all, sheds again its blessings on every portion of our country. To the Almighty Father, who in mercy turned the hearts of the rulers of both countries, to lay aside the sword, to cultivate the spirit of brotherly kindness, and to establish peaceful relations between the citizens of their respective governments, we owe the deepest and most fervent gratitude. The abundance of our harvests, the blessings of continued and general health, and the preservation of our civil and religious rights, as guaranteed to us by the free institutions of our country; while destitution, misery, and convulsed governments, and preservous civil and religious in-

deemed necessary by the constituted authorities to carry the war to a successful issue.-With this requisition it is scarcely necessary to state, our Commonwealth complied with the alacrity which has heretofore distinguished her among her sister republics. A large volunteer force was instantly placed at the disposal of the National Government, and it is a matter of just pride to their fellow citi-zens, that in the discharge of every duty, these volunteers maintained the honor of the State, and the renown of their country. The citizen soldier who fortunately escaped death, has returned to his family and friends, after having earned for himself and the State, a reputation for undaunted bravery, for endu-ring and patient suffering, and manly and he-roic virtue, that the future annalist will delight

to record. It is due to these patriotic citizens, that this commonwealth do some act as an ac-knowledgement of their past illustrious services. To the memory of the dead who fell in the service of their country, it is the duty of the State to erect a suitable monument, that their bravery and virtue may be endu-ringly remembered, and their heroic sacrifice mulated in other times, should the honor and safety of the country require it from future

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth, the late Governor Shunk, has sunk beneath the malady which then afflicted him. He died on the 20th day of July, 1848. It will not be deemed improper in me to say a few words in reference to the character

of the illustricus decensed.

The late Governor Shunk having spent a large portion of his life in the public service, and having mingled much with his fellow citizens, was well and extensively known throughout the State, and it is with pleasure the circumstance is recalled to my mind, that

at one period of his life, I had the honor to enjoy his intimate personal friendship. During our intimacy, it always gave him great pleasure to aid and assist the young and inexperienced to relieve the distressed, and to impart to his fellow men by words of kindness, and deeds of charity, as large a share of

happiness as his condition would allow.

His intercourse with others was courteous his friendships were lasting, his attachments strong and enduring, while his resentments for injuries were transitory and made no permanent impression in his bosom. It may with truth be said of Governor Shunk, that he was a sincere friend, a good neighbor, a pure Christian and an honest man. Such was the reputation he sustained among his fellow citizens when my intimacy with him, gave me a knowledge of his character, and although a difference of political views separa-ted us for many years before his death, his friends, at a later period of his life, have borne testimony that the same purity of intention and desire of well doing remain with him until the hour of his dissolution.

The Legislature is respectfully invited to the first Chief Magistrate of the wealth, whose death occurred during the period for which be was elected, as may deemed most appropriate to express its sym pathy for the sorrow and bereavement of the surviving relatives, and to testify its respect for the memory of the virtues of the distin-

guished dead.

Prior to the decease of Governor Shunk on the 9th day of July, 1848, as appears by the records in the State Department, he re-signed the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon, under the provisions of the 14th section of the 2nd article of the Constitution, which declares, that "in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor, until another Governor shall be duly qualified," the duties of the Executive Department of the Government devolved on me

Official information of the act of resignation

lid not reach me until the 17th day of July,

1848. The section of the constitution herein referred to also declared in reference to the same subject, that "in such case another Go vernor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless such death resignation or removal shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election : in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representa-tives." By the 34th section of the act of the General Assembly relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is provided, that "in case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, more than three calendar months next preceding the Tuesday in October in any year, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs to the Sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice, election to supply such vacancy will take place on the second Tuesday in October next thereafter, and when such vacancy occurs within three calendar months before the sec-ond Tuesday in October, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor to issue his writs as a aforesaid, requiring notice of such election on the second Tuesday in October next, after the issuing of said writ, and in each case said writ shall issue at least

three calendar months before the election. An examination of the constitutional provisions; the act of Assembly; and the circum-stances of the resignation, will satisfy you that while the resignation occurred more than three months before the next annual election of Representatives it took place at a time rendering a compliance with the act of assembly in relation to the issuing of writs, utterly impossible. In this view of the case, it might have been deemed a compliance with duty, to have refrained from all interferance in the matter, inasmuch as events had put it out of my power to comply with the terms of the act of Assembly, directory of the mode in which the Constitutional provision on the subject should be carried into effect.

After a full and careful examination of the After a full and careful examination of the whole matter, I believed it my doty to issue the writs requiring notice to be given, that an election would be duly held on the second Tuesday of October then pext ensuing, for the election of a Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. It appeared to me, that in all cases of doubt, there was no safer resting place than submission to the decision of the people, and that in the construction of the laws, relating to the point in question, if any doubt arose, the better course in a republican government, was to refer to the citizen voter right of selecting at the safliest period his presiding officer, rather than assums a posi-

terms of the Constitution and laws clearly given a different position to the question, however unpleasant the task of performing the duties of the office without the endorsement of the people's will, they would have been faithfully executed.

What care my fellow men

They're free from doubts or cares;

That crowd, with friv'lous noise, Move on, in laughing giee, They need no pitying voice, To say, "I WEEP WITH THEE!"

Gives way and tears the hand

The gloomy future bears 'Tis then Thy power relieves

Thy tender Word, too pure

In prayer dissolve the soul,

by the Brahmapootra.

grows native in Assam to the height of 30 and 40 feet. But for plantation use, it is neessary to trim it, so that it shall not grow over five or six feet, to place the leaves in reach of the gatherer. With Yankees, it might be allowed to grow much higher. Green and black teas are made from the

The wood of the tea bush is light colored

The tea plant is remarkably hardy, and it

PLANTING.-Cuttings do well. But usually several seed, are, when gathered, put at once into shallow holes four feet apart, and allowbeginning to be a little silvery in hue, he ed to grow up bush fashion. Or it is grown in nurseries and transplanted. In four or five weeks the germ appears above ground. It grows about a foot every. In the third year they begin to gather the leaves; nipping off the end bud so to restrict its height and breadth It is desirable to select hillside ground, where

> At 3 years 14 oz. tea,or 187 lbs. per acre At 6 years, when it is full bearing, 6 oz tea

s a remarkable circumstance, that female are very rarely affected with stammering.

should produce in our hearts a fervent acknowledgement of His superintending kindness and mercy.

In the late contest with Mexico, this Commonwealth was called upon by the National Government, to furnish a portion of the troops

In assuming as Speaker of the Senate, the exercise of Executive functions, although not deeming it absolutely necessary, prudence suggested the propriety of being sworn to a faithful discharge of the Executive duties and an oath to that effect was administered to me by the honorable the Speaker of the

House of Representatives.

A law requiring in all cases of death or resignation of the Governor, or of his removal from office; that writs to the Sheriffs of the different counties shall be issued as soon as the Speaker of the Senate shall be officially informed of such death, resignation or re-moval, and requiring, further, that the officer assuming Executive functions should be sworn in the same manner and to the same effect as in case of a Chief Magistrate inducted into office, determining also the person authorized to administer the oath, would obviate future doubts, and the same is respect-

fully recommended to the Legislature. It is worthy the attention of the Legislature.

It is worthy the attention of the Legislature and the people, that no provision exists in the Constitution in the contingency of the death, or inability to serve of the Speaker of the Senate after the death, resignation, or removal of the Governor, for the election of a presiding magistrate. Such an event happening, the government would be left without a constitutional officer to carry on its operations. An omission of such importance should be supplied at the earliest possible period.

Resolutions expressive of the profound sorrow of the legislature, for the death of that illustrious patriot and sage, John Quincy Adams, and of condolence for the family in their bereavement, were passed by that body at its last session; and the Executive was directed to transmit the same to the widow and family of the deceased. The letter of the late Executive in the performance of that duty, and the reply of the venerable survivor, are herewith transmitted.

The attention of the Legislature having

been called to the neglected and suffering condition of the insane poor of the State, an act was passed on the 14th day of April, 1845 providing for the establishment of an assylum for this unfortunate class of our indigent population, to be located within ten miles of the seat of government. The commissioners the purpose by humane and benevolent citi-zens of Harrisburg, aided by a liberal appro-priation made from the treasury of Dauphin County, purchased a farm of about 130 acres, eligibly situated within a mile and a half of the State Capitol. In January, 1846, these commissioners made a report to the Legisla-ture, in which they stated, that on a critical examination of the aforesaid act, such defects were apparent, that they did not conceive themselves justified in proceeding with the building, or in making any expenditure of the erection, until some modification should be made in the law under which they were acting To remedy these defects a supplementary act was passed, on the 11th day of April, 1848, upon which the commissioners forthwith a-dopted measures for the commencement of the work. A plac for the proposed building was adopted, and a contract was made with an experienced architect and builder for its construction. A considerable portion of the materials, as I am informed, has been proviled; the excavation of the cellars and foundation has been made; the laying of the stone masonry commenced, and the hydraulic apparatus for rising water to the building nearly completed. Of the appropriation made on account of this building, a warrant has been drawn for \$5,000, of which only \$2,726 05 has been expended. It is hoped and believed that the work will be forwarded with as much despatch as is consistent with prudence and a proper regard for the comforts and restoration

the afflicted insane poor. By the act of the 4th of May, 1841, entiled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demunds on the treasury, and for other purposes," certain banks were authorized to subscribe for a loan to the commonwealth, to an amonut equal to a fixed per centage therein stated, on their respective capitals; the asury for the use thereof, in notes of said banks of the denomination of one, two and five dol-lars. By the terms of the law, the loan was redeemable at any time within five years, and was peremptory that it should be paid, and the notes authorized to be issued, withdrawn from circulation on or before the 4th day of May, 1846. The act also provided, that the banks issuing said notes should receive them at par value in payment of debts by making their redemption dependant on the faith of the State, as well as on that o the banks by which they were issued, a safe and reliable currency would be constituted, while the State would be largely benefitted by a loan at one, instead of five and six per cent., as on previous occasions.

The notes thus issued, were substantially the creatures of the banks. They constituted a loan to the Commonwealth, were required to be paid into the treasury in the man-ner prescribed in the law, and were redeem-able at their par value at the counters of the banks: and the circumstance of the faith of the State in addition to that of the banks, bethe State in addition to that of the banks, being pledged for their redemption, could not raise a rational doubt of their constitutionality How far a subsequent act, passed the 31st day of May, 1844, by relieving the banks from all responsibility touching their redemption and payment, thereby making them an issue on the part of the Commonwealth. redeemable at the treasury alone; contravened the Constitution of the United States, it is not necessary now to decide.

not necessary now to decide.

Under the provisions of the original act of the 4th of May, 1841, the amount of notes issued was 2,220,265 dols., which was specifically appropriated to the support of the government during the year, the payment of debts, and other special purposes therein mentioned. Within two years thereiners therein mentioned. Within two years thereiners the sum of 135,214 dols.; of said Issue was funded by the banks and converted into permanent loans at five per cent. By a resolution of the 6th of February, 1843, and the act of the 3th of April of the same year, 682,087 dols., were cancelled and destroyed.

It was doubtless, the intention of the legislature, that the sum of 50,000 dols., abould be destroyed quarterly. Under this sof, the sum of 100,000 dols., was cancelled in 1844; the further sum of 176,300 dols., in 1845,—150 further sum of 176,300 dols., in 1845,—150 further sum of 176,300 dols., in 1845,—150 further sum of 176,300 dols., in 1846,—150 further sum of 176,300 dols., in 1845.